American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
"Agricolas." . . . . *Virg.*

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THE AMERICAN FARMER.

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Salt—its use in destroying Vermin and Weeds.

We turn again to Johnson's Book on Fertilizers.—Under the head of common salt, he gives numerous experiments with different qualities of that substance, applied to the various grains, vegetables and grasses; but as we doubt whether the price of the article in this country would not make it inexpedient to use it, in preference to cheaper and more efficient manures, we choose rather ro extract what he says of it as to its effects in the *destruction of vermin*;—and this we do in some hope that it may be advantageously employed as a means of arresting the ravages of pestiferous worms, flies, and other insects, that infest our fruit trees and fields of tobacco, cotton, and grain; increasing in variety and voracity of late years in such a degree, as to threaten the annihilation of some fruit and ornamental trees, and seriously to impair the value of cotton plantations.

There is, says the writer before us, no agricultural use of common salt more undoubted than in the *destruction of vermin*. The effect too is direct, and the result immediately apparent. For this purpose, from five to ten bushels per acre are abundantly sufficient. The agriculturist need be under no apprehension that the salt will destroy his crop, for twenty bushels of salt per acre may be applied to young wheat with perfect safety. I have seen twenty-five bushels used with advantage.

No person has perhaps used salt for this purpose to a greater extent than Mr. Busk, of Ponsbourn, in Hertfordshire. I have used it, said this gentleman, in a communication to the author, in this and the last season (1830 and '31) as a top dressing to nearly 200 acres of wheat, having almost exclusively in view the *destruction of slugs and worms*, with which my land was very much infested, and this object it very satisfactorily accomplished. Some part of my land is light and sandy, but the generality of it light and strong, well adapted to the growth of beans and wheat. In applying the salt, little attention was paid to the quality of the land, or the season of the year; but those spots and those times were selected where the number and ravages of the vermin seemed most apparent, and in every situation and at every time, the effect appeared equally beneficial. A little more experience may perhaps suggest some more accurate rule as to season, but I am of opinion that the earliest will in general be found the best;—at any rate, I would avoid sowing if I could immediately after a fall of snow—as snow produces, on places recently sprinkled with salt, an unpromising appearance:—perhaps the best mode may be, what we have very satisfactorily in some instances tried, to sow it on clover-leys and bean stubble just before they are ploughed.—If however there is some doubt as to the most eligible quality of the land, or period of year, there can be none as to the fittest state of the weather or time of the day:—an opportunity should be selected when the weather is mild and moist, but not rainy—when the land is damp, but not wet; and salt should never be sowed when the sun is shining; but either early in the morning or late in the evening, after sunset. We sow it out of an ordinary seed shuttle at the rate of four or five bushels per acre. *In the morning each throw may be distinguished by the quantity of slime, and the number of dead slugs lying on the ground.* The finer and dryer the salt is, the better. The positive advantage, adds Mr. Busk, I cannot state accurately in figures, but I am confident it has, in every instance, been considerable; and in some fields it has been the means of preventing the total destruction of the crop.

For destroying worms and other vermin in oats, salt has been successfully employed by Mr. Walker, Rushyford, in Durham, at the rate of six bushels per acre.

For the same important purpose salt has been regularly employed by Mr. Archibald, gardener to Lord Sheffield, at Fitcham, in Sussex; as well as for promoting the destruction of weeds. He trenches the ground, and sprinkles it with salt every winter, and *is never troubled with predatory vermin.* When Mr. Archer first came to Sheffield Park, in 1828, he found the peaches and nectarines regularly eaten and destroyed by some kind of vermin. Getting up early in the morning, he found it was done by the snails, who as soon as the sun was risen, so as to shine with power on the South aspect, retired back to the Northern side. He immediately laid a thick layer of salt along the Northern wall, and found then, as ever since, that it proved a most effectual barrier to the incursions of the snails; and that it has, certainly, no bad influence on the trees or fruit.

Cotton Culture in India.

It is stated as a statistical fact to be relied on, that in Great Britain, there are three millions of people who owe their means of support to labor bestowed in some form, on cotton produced *in the United States.*—Seeing this, it is argued that any great irregularity or failure in the price or supply, could not fail to produce serious agitation if not convulsion in that island:—and hence is inferred the constant anxiety on the part of that Government, to put an end, as far as possible, to all dependance for the raw material on the productive capacities of any people not under its own dominion. Natural as may appear such a desire, to give all possible encouragement by the Government, to every measure calculated to ensure a supply for her manufactures at home from her own possessions abroad, the conclusion of the treaty between Lord Palmerston and Gen. Hamilton, recognising the independence of Texas, without any reservation against slavery, in a country so extensive, so fertile, and so well adapted to the growth of cotton, would seem to contradict the idea of any such fixed and long sighted policy; as it seems also to be at war with her own measures for the extinction of slavery in the British West Indies. For ourselves we are nothing loath to believe, that the young Republic on our borders owes much in that, as in other important foreign negotiations, to the superior vigilance and sagacity of her young Diplomatist, whose career has been marked equally by energy and address, in a degree unexampled under so many discouraging circumstances, and highly auspicious for the fortunes of the country he represents, as well as, we hope, his own. Be that as it may, it behoves us to look the question full in the face. It is not by blinking it that we can understand the real state of the case, or be the better prepared either to avert or to submit to its results. From a source professedly hostile to the existence of slave labor, and, doubtless anxious to see its prophecies realised in its own day, we extract some statements with the deductions of the writer, which invite the attention as well of the practical planter as of the political inquirer. *Fas est ab hoste doceri* is a sound maxim in politics and in war.

"Well known cotton statistics go to show, that the total amount of the cotton-export from this country to Britain in 1840, was 1,245,000 bags, of which 434,642 were from the Atlantic States. The cotton imported into Britain the same year, from India, amounted to 216,495—about one-half the export from the Atlantic States. In 1834, it was only 88,122, so that during the last seven years, it has increased 128,373, or at the rate of 145 per cent. In 1834, the export from the United States to England, was 731,335, and its increase during the last seven years has been 513,692, at the rate of 70 per cent. So that, Indian cotton in the British market (says the Philanthropist) has gained considerable on that of America."

The British possessions in the East Indies embrace a territory nearly as extensive as Europe, with a population of 150,000,000 of ingenious people; price of labor varying from 1d. to 3d. a day, and the cotton they consume is computed to exceed the crop of the United States.

In answer to the supposition, that the quality of the cotton of India forbids the fear that she can supply the wants of the British manufacturer, even if the quantity could be produced; the writer before us relies on the authority of various travellers, to whose testimony it would be worse than foolish for the political economist and statesman, not to say the provident planter, to shut his eyes.—Some of these follow:

Major General Briggs, who spent thirty-two years in India, explored almost every part of it, and administered the affairs of government, in several provinces, says—

"With respect to the means India possesses for growing cotton, it is necessary to consider the extent of the country, the nature of the soil, its vast population, the description of their clothing, and the purposes to which cotton is applied, before we can have any conception of the great capabilities it has of supplying not only England, but the whole world if necessary."—And again he says—"We think enough has been said to shew, that there is neither want of cotton soil for the indigenous nor the American plant, and we may with confidence assert, as the knowledge of soils and climate becomes more and more studied and attended to, that India will prove capable of producing cotton of any quality, and to any extent."

Dr. Spray, a botanist, one of the Company's servants in Bengal, recently stated before the Royal Asiatic Society—

"It is certainly without a parallel in the annals of the

world, that a country possessing such capacities as India, should have been so long hemetrically sealed against the enterprise of Britons, in order to prolong the abuses of patronage. Had the peninsula been open, we should not now be dependant upon America for raw cotton, nor would the country have been brought, as it was four years ago, to the very verge of bankruptcy and revolution, when the stock of cotton was not adequate to three week's consumption. To this astounding blunder the Southern division of the United States owes its cotton plantations, and its rice-fields, and also the blighting curse of Slavery. Evidence confirms the fact, that cotton can be grown in India, fully equal, or rather superior, to the bulk of American."

Kirkman Finlay, Esq., in a communication to the Chamber of Commerce, Manchester, says—

"India is a country of such vast resources, with such abundance of soil adapted to the cultivation of cotton, such a variety of climate, and such an immense laboring population, that it appears, of all others, best fitted to become a cotton-growing country, and to send an article of the finest quality, and in the greatest abundance."

Mr. John Gladstone, an authority in commercial matters, says—

"For the supply of the raw material we are almost wholly dependant on foreign countries, whilst we have and possess in the British dominions in India, resources sufficient to supply all we require, and to an increased extent if demanded—resources that are within our influence and control, and where the only limit to the consumption of British manufactures is the ability of the natives to pay for them; whilst we possess at the same time the means to stimulate and increase our intercourse with safety and advantage to the empire at large."

Mr. George Ashburner, in a paper read before the Asiatic Society, remarks—

"Labor in central India is cheaper than in almost any other portion of the world; the wages of an able-bodied man being only three rupees [six shillings sterling] per month. It has been estimated, therefore, that Berar cotton may be cultivated profitably for 30 rupees per candy, or for rather less than a penny a pound!"

The next question for the American investigator of a question of the deepest interest, is, what obstacles have prevented the developement of capabilities in India to supply the country, under whose government she groans, with an article from which, were she suddenly cut off, the very existence of that government would be endangered. An answer to this inquiry in the view of the writer before us will be found in the extracts which follow, and if well founded would appear to account fully, as well for deficiency of supply, as for defectiveness of quality.

In our next we shall present the views of this painstaking writer as to the measures and causes which may be expected to operate in the removal of the obstacles here designated, and to insure to Great Britain an ample supply of this great staple of our slave holding States from a region under her own controul, and of a quality to meet all demands.

"The chief obstacle however, to cotton-growing in the East, and indeed the great cause of most of the evils of India, lies in the nature of the government that controls its destinies—a government which acts, not for the benefit of its subjects, but the aggrandizement of itself. Wresting from the natives the proprietorship of the soil, it imposes on them taxes under which no people could flourish. It subjects them to a system of forced labor and purveyance, which, allowing no security for property, takes away the motive to its accumulation. The insolence, exactions and cruelties of its officers in many cases leaves no refuge to the miserable native but absolute poverty. Nothing scarcely is planned or executed for the good of the country; a few nabobs think themselves entitled to coin money out of a hundred million people, though their policy, so far as the accumulation of wealth is concerned, is scarcely so wise as the slave system of the South. The virtual assumption by the government of the proprietorship of the soil, is the root of the mischief. It has proclaimed itself the universal landlord, and affirmed its right to take from its tenants what it will. Before the country came under British rule, the Hindoo or Mahommedan sovereign claimed as a tax, a limited portion of the crop of every man's field, leaving not less than three-fourths to the farmer. The British government takes the whole matter into its own hands—fixes an assumed capability in every field to produce, an assumed price on the produce itself, and then exacts from 35 to 45 per cent. of the money value of that produce as its share for ever;—and all this, without any reference to varying crops or prices! When the produce exceeds the amount previously fixed, the assessment is increased. When an individual fails in the payment of his tax, it is collected off the village. When the crop of a whole village is deficient, neighboring villages are compelled to make up the deficiency. 45 parts in a 100 of the gross produce of the soil are taken by the government. As to the cultivator, his average share of the gross produce is stated to be generally from five to six in a hundred! The tax too is demanded in money;—a most grinding hardship in a country, where the people depend more upon barter, than a circulating medium.

The effects of the land-tax are represented as most destructive. Villages, in times past happy and flourishing have been desolated by it, and the cultivators in numerous districts driven from their farms, so that large tracts of land once occupied, are now covered with jungle and ranged by wild beasts. It has beggared the industrious Ryot, and converted him into a robber or assassin. And there is perhaps not one of the many famines under which India of late years has groaned, that may not be traced to its blighting influences. In 1827–8, a famine prevailed in the north-western provinces of Bengal, which carried off, it is said, 500,000 human beings, more than the whole population of Illinois. And yet the same year, as much grain was exported from the lower parts of Bengal, as would have fed half a million of people, at a pound of rice a day, for a whole year. The Oriental Herald for February, 1839, states, that "in 1819, there were 19,676,-076 beegas, or about 6,558,692 acres of waste land, in the very provinces where half a million of human beings died last year from actual starvation." While immense tracts of fertile land have been abandoned, and others suffered to remain the haunts of the tiger and jackall, the natives of the country, the real, *bona fide* proprietors of the soil, are not allowed to bring any portion of them under cultivation, except on payment of whatever amount of taxation may be imposed by the government, which is so heavy as in many instances, soon to drive off the new settlers.

The pertinacious adherence of the Board of Directors to this ruinous system, seems to amount to madness. In the year 1835, Sir Robert Grant issued a proclamation, offering to those who would cultivate waste land, freedom from taxation for five years, and from half the usual amount of taxation, the next five. After the natives had overcome their distrust of this stange kindness on the part of the government, they began to avail themselve of the offer, and, under a system which secured to labor its just reward, soon showed what they could do. The Court of Directors, however, in less than three years, as if bent on keeping down all improvement in the country, ordered the offers to be recalled!

The Rev. Howard Malcolm of Boston wrote:

"Feb. 1837. A more beautiful country than that from Cuddalore to Tanjore, (Madras,) cannot possibly be imagined. The dense population and rich soil give their energies to each other, and produce a scene of unsurpassed loveliness. But the taxes and other causes keep down the laborers to a state below that of our Southern slaves. The government share of rice crops is, on an average, about 60 per cent.! But the mode of collection in money causes the cultivator to pay about three-fourths of the crop."

This grinding land-tax, then, destroying, as it does, the hope and energy of the laborer, and weakening the motives to the exercise of skill and carefulness, is the first and greatest obstacle to the free growth of cotton in India.

Several other obstacles may be noticed.

1. The almost absolute dependance of the cultivators on their bankers. The grower of cotton, in the beginning of the season, without seed, without money, is obliged to apply to the village banker, who lends his money on condition, first, that he receive exorbitant interest, secondly, that the entire crop be sold to him in advance, at a low price. Such a bargain, of course, takes away all motives to carefulness in raising and preparing the cotton, inasmuch as the grower knows that he will get no more for a good than bad article.

2. The revenue officers frequently will not suffer the crop to be touched, till security be given for the payment of the land-tax. Meantime, the crop ripens; the cotton falls to the ground, and, becoming mixed with leaves and dust, is greatly deteriorated.

3. The country is without good roads. There are no facilities for carrying the cotton of Central India to the coast. Raised in Berar for instance, it has to be carried to Bombay, 600 miles, on the backs of oxen, the journey occupying 75 days, and the cost of conveyance being 80 per cent. on first cost. And it not unfrequently happens, that heavy rains overtake it on the way, so that large quantities are annually destroyed or greatly damaged. The finer kinds, it is said, are far more injured by the rains than the inferior;—hence another inducement to send common cotton.

4. The cotton is often seriously injured by being brought into the government yards, where, if the owners cannot immediately pay the taxes, it is buried in the ground, no straw or matting being interposed between it and the earth.

5. It is stated, that in Egypt and Peru, cotton could not be grown at all, without the aid of artificial irrigation. No good cotton is imported into Great Britain from warm climates, which has not been irrigated. In India, as if to compel the growth of common cotton, irrigated lands are doubly taxed, sometimes trebly or quadruply.

Mr. George Thompson thus sums up the difficulties in the production of cotton.

"Now look at the difficulties in the way of growing cotton:—First, the absence of proprietary right in the soil. Here is the master-evil; here is the great injustice of our administration in India, depriving the natives of the soil of their right to that soil; utterly despising them; sweeping off all the great landlords and all the little ones together; reckoning directly with the cultivator of the individual field, and taking from him at least 45 per cent. of the gross produce of the soil. Then, the heavy and fluctuating assessments; then the utter dependence upon the village bankers, producing, as you have seen, carelessness in growing, in packing, and in cleaning the cotton. Then the damage done to the cotton on its journey from the interior to the coast. Then the insufficient accommodation, or rather no accommodation at all, which it finds when it has arrived at the coast; for you have seen, that in Guzerat, though a part of India as well managed as any other part, it is tumbled into a pit, covered with lumps of earth, and there it lies to contract moisture, and it comes up in a state perfectly unfit to be packed and embarked for this country. But again, there is the want of care, on the part of the natives I admit, in respect to soils and situations; then the non-introduction of foreign seeds, which is a very important part of the business; then the want of the means of transportation; then the negligence and caprice of the revenue officers, who often, through mere disinclination, refuse to assess the cotton, until it is very much injured in its quality; then the want of an efficient system of civil administration, so that the individual who is injured can obtain no redress, and must apply, if he does apply, to a man who has rather an interest in oppressing him, than in redressing his grievances. Then the fact that cotton is propagated for ages upon the same soil and from the same seed. Add to this the insufficient care paid to the rotation of crops. Then add the fact that other crops are grown along with the cotton crops, which interfere with the health and productiveness of the cotton."

None of these hindrances, it will be observed, is inherent in the nature of the soil, or character of the people. A wise government could remove them all. Still, despite of their unhappy influence, the exportation of Indian cotton to Britain, has increased, as we have seen, during the last seven years, at the rate of 145 per cent., while that of American cotton has advanced at the rate of but 70 per cent.!

Hemp.—This continues to be the most profitable crop on the rich lands of Kentucky. Nothing travels so slowly as agricultural knowledge and improvements from one district to another; but how much more rapid is the diffusion of light since the establishment of agricultural journals. Is there any good reason why the culture of hemp should be so much confined to Kentucky? The following extracts are from the pen of a gentleman interested in the subject, and every way quali-

fied to discuss it. With the name of his estimable father, NATHANIEL HART, the readers of the old American Farmer, are familiar. We are glad to find that he is still in the land of the living, useful in his example, and in spirit worthy of all emulation:

"It may fairly be inferred, I think, from the occurrences of the last few years, that the past administration have been urged by the threatening prospect of war with Great Britain, to look more closely than usual, into the natural resources of our own country, to sustain us in such an event, and especially for that staple article, so essential to the service of our navy, water-rotted hemp, for a supply of which, we have hitherto been dependent upon foreign countries. Nor can there be less doubt that they have placed their reliance for it upon a region which, fortunately, is as fruitful in the elements of national independence, as she has heretofore been in a patriotic soldiery to maintain it.

A number of the Kentucky Farmer contains a series of inquiries upon water-rotting and water-rotted hemp by a "Young Farmer of Mercer." I propose to reply to these interrogatories, and hope, by reference to the files of the American Farmer, to be enabled to answer most of them satisfactorily. To the first of these interrogatories, I would say, that for the last 15 years the price of clean Russia hemp in our Eastern ports, has ranged from $180 to $250. $220 might be regarded as a fair average price. —In 1809 and '10, it was up to $450. It is $230 at the present time. I know not how the inferior qualities or damaged portion of the hemp is used by the manufacturers.

2d Int. A ton of hemp may be transported from Kentucky to New York for $50, and no doubt for less when the lower lock on the Kentucky river is completed. The hemp should be put up in bales of 200 cwt. pressed with a screw. *3d Int.*—I understand that the U. S. Navy uses 800 tons of hemp annually, that is the raw material, and the merchant service about 12,000 tons; although the hempen articles, say cordage, sail duck, &c., annually imported into the country, greatly exceed in value the raw material. In 1821 the hemp and hempen articles imported into the United States amounted to $4,300,000, and in 1824 they amounted to $6,000,000. No country except England uses so much hemp. *4th Int.*—The Marshal's books, which I examined a few days since, show that Kentucky produces 10,325 tons, (a small portion of it flax.) From an investigation of the accuracy of the returns from Woodford county, I am satisfied, (and the manufacturers here concur in the opinion,) that the estimate is one-half too low. I doubt not that the same error pervades all the returns for this article. An abstract of the returns of twenty of the largest hemp growing counties s subjoined.

In 1824, the manufacturers of New York in responding to the call of the Secretary of the Navy, assure him that the state of Kentucky alone had raised that year *at least from* 500 *to* 1000 *tons of hemp.* In 1828, Gov. Clinton, in recommending to the legislature of New York, the cultivation of hemp and flax, gives it as the opinion of good judges, that if that interest were properly fostered, 12,000 tons of hemp worth $2,000,000, might be annually raised in that state. I have no information as to the amount of hemp raised in Missouri. *5th Int.*—The Russian mode of water-rotting hemp differs very little, if at all, from the method usually pursued in Kentucky. The best account of it is to be had in a communication made by J. Q. Adams, and to be found in the report of the Secretary of the Navy to Congress, Jan. 5th, 1825; Vol. 6, American Farmer. The Treatise written while Mr. Adams was minister at St. Petersburgh in 1810. The hemp is rotted in streams or ponds, and is weighted down with stones placed on frames; where stones are not to be had, earth is substituted after the frames are covered with plank. The Russian seasons are so short that the hemp stands over to be rotted the ensuing spring. In regard to the unhealthiness of water-rotting hemp, I can only say that my father was engaged in it for several years, rotting upwards of 30 tons, in pools (60 by 20 feet) near his house, without the slightest inconvenience. Our neighbor, German Bohannon, rotted extensively in a natural pond on his farm, without the least sickness. During the last autumn and winter Mr. Myerle has had some 20 hands constantly engaged in waterrotting hemp in this county, without any sickness amongst them. I have known of no sickness in this county or elsewhere resulting from the process of water rotting hemp to the hands engaged in it. None of the various communications made on the subject to the American Farmer, suggest its unhealthiness as an objection or difficulty, and I cannot refrain from expressing the suspicion that this idea of the unhealthiness of the process, has been held up by those interested in the manufacture of dew-rotted hemp, as a scare-crow to the community. Beyond doubt it will be the part of discretion, where you have a choice between stagnant or pond water, and running streams, to give the preference to the fresh water—although in either case, *if the leaves which alone pollute the water, are carefully whipped off the hemp, before it is immersed,* I think no danger of sickness can be apprehended.

Abstract from the Marshal's Books.

	Tons.		Tons.
Jefferson,	844	Bourbon,	325
Shelby,	324	Mercer,	161
Franklin,	184	Mason,	1065
Woodford,	1062	Harrison,	663
Scott,	913	Bath,	271
Fayette,	1312	Bracken,	430
Jessamine,	597	Christian,	177
Fleming,	196	Hopkins,	125
Simpson,	122	Garrard,	62
Madison,	84	Clarke,	293

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

We have received the report of the Secretary of State, giving the value and quantity of the Agricultural productions of this country in 1839. It is a most valuable document, and was carefully compiled and arranged by Wm. A. Weaver, Esq., the superintendent of the last census. A more able and efficient person could not have been selected.

From the detailed statements, we have made the following abbreviation. We have added to each article its price, as current in this market, and therefore reached the aggregate value of the produce of twenty-six states and territories.

Production of the United States and its Value in 1839, *as officially published..*

Kind.		*Quantity.*	*Price.*	*Value.*
Wheat,	bushels,	75,983,449	$1 00	$75,983,449
Barley,	"	3,953,134	52	2,055,629
Oats,	"	110,053,369	30	33.016.010
Rye,	"	16,937,610	53	8,996,933
Buckwheat,	"	7,003,326	100	7,003,326
Corn,	"	308,161,445	50	154,080,223
Potatoes,	"	101,981,539	42	42,832,246
Wool,	pounds,	27,108,489	35	8,487,971
Tobacco,	"	148,071.806	10	14,807,180
Rice,	"	76,154.735	3½	2,665.415
Cotton,	"	1,344,459.785	11	114.900.577
Sugar,	"	273,555.854	7	19,154.909
Hops,	"	1,119.770	39	436,710
Silk cocoons,	"	328.991	37	121,526
Wax,	"	711.493	27	192,103
Hay,	tons,	9,838,415	80	157,286,840
Hemp and flax,	"	980,912	7	1.373,276
Ashes,	"	19,028	6 00	1,683.360
Naval stores,	barrels,	31,680	2 00	63.378
Lumber,				10,953,655
Products of the orchard,				7,248.978
Products of the dairy,				34,189,438
Wine,	gallons,	286,427	50	143,213
Aggregate value as officially known,				$697,766,456

Returns from North Carolina, Kentucky, Florida, and Wisconsin, not having been received, their product is not included in the above. Even the present returns are not complete, and never will be. As an instance, Massachusetts is set down in the assessor's return, as having produced 158,923½ bushels of wheat in 1839. In that same year bounty was claimed for 190,869 bushels, making a difference of nearly 32,000 bushels. It is the same in Maine, and the same all over the country. And we do not hesitate say that the production, as published, is fully ten per cent. below the actual product. Enough is known, however, to satisfy all parties that we possess the elements of immense wealth. No previous estimate ever reached the quantity of articles produced, as shown in this report. Above we see that the same annual value of agriculture alone, as officially given, is nearly $700,000,000, and if all the returns were in, the aggregate would be increased to $800,000,000. This was the product of 1839. That of the last year was ten per cent. greater, and that of the present year, 1841, will be still larger. All this is exclusive of our immense mineral and other productions. At a fair estimate, the annual aggregate results of industry may be set down at *twelve hundred millions of dollars, according to the present prices and measures of value.*

These curious statistics must give rise to the most original and important reflections. Fifty years ago cotton was not produced to the value of $1,000 a year—now it is equal to $114,000,000, by the census, and we are persuaded that this is below the average. The soil and climate of the United States, are as well adapted to raise wine, silk, coffee, sugar, and such like articles as Italy or India, yet with the exception of sugar, the other articles are in their infancy. Why is this? It arises from the fact that there is no comprehensive agricultural system yet organised in the country—by which every article would be saised in proportion to the demand. The great prices of flour in 1836, impelled too much capital and labor into wheat growing—the same may be said of corn and cotton—hence the ruinours low prices in consequence of over production beyond the demand. Had the same labor and capital been judiciously distributed on the production of every article, we might now be drinking American wine, and wearing American silks, as cheap in proportion as flour is.

Our agricultural system wants adjustment and equalization as much as the currency. The first process to reach such a result is to know the fact of want of adjustment, and this fact is developed in the census, which ought to be the basis of agricultural action, as well as legislative and financial action—to the whole country.

PRICE OF NEGROES.—The consideration of *credit*, in the following case, probably made a difference of at least one-fourth in the price at which the negroes were sold. We doubt not they would have commanded as much in Maryland, showing the truth of our impression, that there is no employment in agricultural labor more profitable at this time than that on farms in Maryland, where the culture is a mixed one, of tobacco, wheat and corn, and grazing:

☞ The slaves belonging to Mr. Marigny sold yesterday at the Exchange, by Mr. Garidel, brought the following sums:—

38 negroes, from 18 to 50 years, brought	$47,810
20 negro women, from 18 to 40 years, with 18 children, from 6 years to 1 month, brought	21,950
16 young negroes, from 11 to 13 years, brought	12,875
	$82,635

The terms were one-tenth cash, and the balance at one and two years.—*N. O. pap.*

THE SHEPHERDIA OR BUFFALOE BERRY TREE.—This tree, says the New York Tattler, alike useful and ornamental, useful as shade in summer, and for its fruit in winter, ornamental for its green and silver leaves when its foliage is off, is destined to become a leading tree in American gardens. It was first discovered on the Rocky Mountains, whence the seeds were transmitted [to J. S. Skinner, Editor of the old American Farmer, and by him] to the Messrs. Winship, Florists, of Brighton, Mass. who have now a large nursery of slips, ready for transmission, in the season, to any place out of Symmes' Hole.

During a recent visit to the island of Cuba, Mr. B. T. ELDER, of this city, procured a small quantity of *beans*, differing in flavor from those common in this country; and feeling, as every good citizen should do, a desire that his own countrymen should possess a vegetable of such excellence, he brought them home and confided them to the care of Mr. STEPHEN BROWN, residing near Sykesville, who produced the past season about two bushels. The beans are about the size of our ordinary white beans, but the coat or covering is perfectly black, and their flavor very delightful. Mr. E. deserves much credit for introducing this new esculent.

For the accommodation of those who desire to obtain a small quantity for the purpose of planting, a portion of those raised by Mr. Brown has been left at the store of Messrs. Sinclair, jr. & Co. where they can be obtained.

SNOW—We had quite a snow-storm on Saturday, and another on Monday, during which a considerable quantity fell.

For the American Farmer.

To the Editor—Dear Sir—I regret that you have mislaid a second number I sent you some time ago on the subject of cattle and other live stock, because in this number, I went more deeply into the subject than I had done in a former number. We want discussion in this country upon the relative and comparative qualities and value of the different kinds of stock to enable us to arrive at just conclusions with regard to such varieties as may be most suitable to our climate and agricultural condition. In what I have said or may say upon this subject, I may possibly run across the interests of some breeders, and if I am right, some benefit to the public may result—if wrong, the intelligence which detects the error, will be all-sufficient to inculcate more correct views. I have had a good deal of experience, but do not claim for myself more exemption from error than what falls to the lot of others with the same or no better opportunities of forming opinion. With our widely circulating agricultural periodicals, in this age of *puffing* and *humbuggery*, there is perhaps no class in the community more *gullible* than we farmers. Live stock, plants, *seeds*, and even insects, are all topics upon which we have heard, and may yet hear, a great deal, either for our information and benefit, or to lead us astray by the ignorance of the presumptuous, or the craft of the designing. We are at any rate prone to expect *too much* from new things, and being disappointed in our *extravagant* expectations, we often condemn them in toto, without a fair trial, and then sometimes we pass from extravagant liking to extravagant *dis*liking. Nothing can be more true than this remark in reference to the Morus Multicaulis tree. Men, who, a few short months ago, could think of or talk of little else than the Morus Multicaulis, now loathe the very name and the sight of the thing. This is to be regarded as a great misfortune, for I believe the Morus might be a god-send to this country, as it has been to other countries, if people would only look at it as rational beings. It is one of the errors of *reading* farmers, to be unsettled in many of their purposes, and we are too apt to go from one extreme, on disappointment, to the opposite extreme. I once knew a farmer who got considerably burnt by the Merino mania, just before the termination of the fever, and before he got in any shape paid back his outlay, and he became thenceforth so prejudiced against *sheep* of every description, that he would not permit one to come on his farm. I knew another, who had a very favorite, but very visionary, scheme of his own on the subject of a matter of internal improvement; but no one backed him in it, and since then he has had a perfect monomania of hostility against all works of internal improvement. The mere mention of the name, or the thought of it, produces rabid excitement. Such instances afford no proof against the value of sheep, nor the value or utility of any thing else. They only prove that the man is not under the guidance of reason, but is subjected to the dominion of wrong passions. E.

Poplar Grove, 5th April, 1841.

For the American Farmer.

JOHN C. LOUDON'S WORKS.

This gentleman has laid the Farmer, the Gardener, and Rural Architect, under great obligation by the publication of the Encyclopædia of Agriculture, the Encyclopædia of Gardening, the Aboritum Britannicum, the republication of a cheap edition of Repton's expensive work on Landscape Gardening, (originally published in one folio, and three quarto volumes,) and the Gardener's Magazine, which has reached the 13th.

At present, I mean to confine myself to a review of the *Aboritum Britannicum*, which, I presume, many of your readers have not read.

I. The history of the introduction of trees and shrubs into Britain, and the history and geography of the trees and shrubs of temperate climates throughout the world. This occupies 250 pages of Vol. I.

II. A description of all the trees and shrubs, hardy and half-hardy, cultivated in Britain, in which are given their history, uses, propagation, culture, diseases, insects, mosses, &c., occupying the remaining part of Vol. I, and the whole of vols. II, III, and IV.

III. Portraits of young trees growing within ten miles of London, with their leaves, flowers and fruits; and also of full grown trees of all the more important species, in order to show the character which they assume when of mature age.

The first four volumes are illustrated with upwards of 2500 wood engravings of trees, botanical specimens, and the insects that frequent the trees; and also diagrams shewing trellises and other structures for training climbing shrubs, the mode of forming fences of particular shrubs, and making baskets of willow rods. This division of the work occupies Vols. V, VI, VII and VIII.

The work contains a mass of information on the subject of which it treats, which will be looked for in vain, in any other work; a small part is necessarily compiled, when treating of the history of trees; but the greater part is entirely original. The number of works consulted by the author, is truly astonishing, and the labor of selecting the remarks, and of properly placing them, can only be conceived by a person who would undertake to describe any tree in the manner adopted by Mr. Loudon. The engravings are of the most exquisite kind, and add greatly to the interest and value of the work, as do the history, geography, uses, propagation of the trees, and diseases by which they are attacked. There is scarcely a country gentleman in Britain possessed of a handsome estate, who has not been a contributor to the work.—There, it is deservedly patronized, and I beg leave warmly to recommend it to every man of taste who has a farm in the United States, and to the Directors of every public library, being confident that in the event of a purchase, I shall be thanked for bringing the work to their notice. It consists of 4 vols. of letter press, interspersed with 2500 beautiful wood cuts, (as already said,) and 4 volumes of plates, consisting of 400 engravings, which the reader will scarcely believe are from wood. The work is said to have cost ten thousand pounds!! The publishers are Messrs. Longman & Co.; but may be had of all booksellers in London. The price is $10. J. M.

Philadelphia, April 7, 1841.

DISEASES OF CATTLE AND HORSES.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

Sir—I send you two invaluable recipes—I say invaluable, because they have never failed in effecting a cure with me, and have saved me considerable property.

Recipe for the cure of Bloated or Swollen Cattle, when occasioned by too free use of green vegetation, or too full use of water after having eaten grain.—Give the animal thus affected, from half a pint to a pint of tar, according to its size and constitution; and you will soon have the satisfaction of seeing the animal entirely relieved. The most convenient way that I have found to give the tar, is as follows: Elevate the animal's head, (when lying down is most convenient,) open its mouth, and put the tar as low down in its mouth as possible, with a small paddle rounded at the end; then let the animal close its mouth, keeping its head moderately elevated till it swallows the tar.

I believe tar to be excellent for horses with the cholic, though I am not positively certain that it is. I doubt if I did not save two valuable horses of my own with tar, that were extremely ill with the cholic; but am not certain, as other remedies were used previous to the tar.

Recipe for the cure of Sweeny in Horses, which is also excellent for wounds, bruises and sprains in horses.—To 1 pint of unboiled flaxseed oil, add half a pint of spirits turpentine, 12½ cents worth of oil of amber, 12½ cents worth oil of spike, 12½ do. oil of stone, 12½ do. camphor—mix them all together—anoint the diseased part of your horse with the liniment made as above stated, nine days, observing to anoint three days in succession, and then miss three days. Immediately after anointing, heat the liniment in well with a hot iron. The several three days that you omit anointing your horse with the liniment, his diseased part should be well anointed with fresh butter; though this may be dispensed with. Previous to anointing your horse with the liniment the second and third times of three days, the whole mass of accumulated grease should be washed off with warm soap suds, and then dried before applying the liniment. The above mentioned manner of applying the liniment, is intended particularly for the sweeny. For bruises, sprains and wounds, it may be applied in the same manner that you would use other liniments in like cases. The above mentioned liniment has effectually cured every case of the sweeny in which I have known it applied.

T. T. GORSUCH.

Baltimore Co., March 29, 1841.

HORSE DISTEMPER.

It is an inflammatory disease, and shows itself in young horses by the want of appetite, the dull languid look of the animal, his cough, and then a running at the nose. This disorder always affects the head more or less; it is distinguished into the false or genuine, and the malignant—the first is less a disorder than a purifying of the humours, necessary to all young horses. When the running of the nostrils is not abundant, a tumor is formed under the lower jaw that opens, sooner or later, and discharges a great quantity of matter. That is the genuine or benign distemper—the false or malignant is derived from the first, when it has not been well cured, and re-appears, and is a malady of the same kind, with the same symptoms; if it is not cured thoroughly, it turns infallibly into the glanders, very seldom cured, and devotes the animal to a certain death. The malignant distemper is accompanied with a high fever, a swelling of the head, hard breathing, and the running at the nose is so thick that it comes with difficulty; the animal must immediately be bled, in order to abate the inflammation. The nostrils must be injected with mullen or flax-seed tea, or both combined; it prevents the ulceration of the inside of the nose, and facilitates the running of the matter, particularly if a fumigation is added to the above. It is made in the following manner; boil oats in the mullen tea, or flaxseed, or bran or any other substance which, when thick enough, retains long a sufficient degree of heat; put a small quantity of this wash into a bag 2½ feet long, and large enough to admit part of the horse's head; a thong of leather or rope fastened to the bag goes over the head like a headstall; the wash must not be too hot as the horse could not bear the steam, much less too cold, or it would have no effect. When after a certain time it is partly cooled, take off the bag, and begin often the same operation again during the day, observing to take the bag off to let the horse snort out the matter, if he is so inclined, and put it on again if still warm enough.

If the tumor under the lower jaw opens of itself, it should be rubbed with the following ointment: beat one or two yellows of eggs with spirits of turpentine, and put some of it on a bunch of tow, held fast by a sort of covering or bandage to keep the cold from the sore; it is necessary to observe that any open sore or wound should be covered to exclude the external air and all kinds of insects. This dressing must be done every day exactly. When the horse is cured, he must be purged once or twice in order to carry off the remains of any venerious matter. Care must be taken to water the horse out of a bucket, if during his sickness he could not stoop his head to drink as usual; as he is feverish, the want of water would increase his sickness and his sufferings. During the horse's sickness, he must be dieted in the following manner: cut straw and bran; his drink, mullen or flaxseed tea, with a handful of bran, sometimes a little salt given milk-warm; if the weather be cold, a sick horse ought to be covered if possible, or at least sheltered from the cold.

Grass founder or melted fat is an inflammation of the inner soft membrane of the bowels, lined with a mucous substance that lubricates them in that disease and looks like melted fat; it is most common in summer after too much fatigue and over feeding, or too strong a physic; it is the dysentery of horses; the animal dungs with effort, and the excretions are mixed or covered with a sort of jelly, and sometimes slightly bloody—the animal is very thirsty, looks towards his sides which beat violently; loses his appetite, grows poor, and may lose his life if not cured in time. As soon as the disorder is known, the best remedy is injections of mullen, bran or flax-seed; very little hay, no grain. Bran and water—injections and drinks of slippery elm, if the first injection could not be procured. Boiled barley mixed with honey in small quantity, makes a cooling diet and used with success.

I am with esteem, yours, M. MENTELLE.

Ky. Far.

Col. Jaques, of Charlestown, says that the manure from sheep is very good. Carrots for stock he values highly. Ruta baga is very good food for dry stock. Half a bushel of mangel wurtzel per day to a milch cow will produce daily from two to three quarts of milk. Give a cow four quarts of meal per day for two or three years, and it will destroy her milking properties. The Oakes cow and two others in Charlestown, were ruined as milkers in this way. A bushel of meal and a bushel of shorts are better than two bushels of meal for permanent feeding. Potatoes, when steamed, are very good feed. The finest mutton he ever saw was fattend upon this article. Swine will do well, fed upon pumpkins. Ruta bagas, though good for stock, are great exhausters of the soil.

FLORIDA—The National Intelligencer of a recent date, publishes a correspondence between Judge Brackenridge, of the late House of Representatives, and Col. Wyatt, of Florida, in which the latter, in answer to various inquiries, gives some interesting particulars relative to the natural advantages of the Florida country.

That portion of the territory known as the Everglades extends from the head of St. John's river to within ten or fifteen miles of Cape Florida, thus running almost the whole length of the territory from north to south. This extensive tract is believed to be twenty or thirty feet above the level of tide water, and is susceptible of being rendered perfectly dry by means of deepening and widening the various outlets or rivers that flow through it from the lakes to the sea. The lakes near the centre of the Everglades are deep and navigable, and connect with one another throughout the whole ditance. Col. Wyatt states that he ascended two of them and found them about the same in point of elevation. The current on approaching the lakes was very rapid; this was at a dry time when the glades were not overflowed by waters from the lakes. "These facts," says he, "convinced me that if the heads of these outlets or rivers were opened, by deepening and widening them, which could be done at comparatively small expense, these lakes could be kept at all times within their natural bounds; which would render the glades perfectly dry, opening to cultivation an extensive plain of table lands of about eight thousand square miles, (after deducting a fourth for the lakes) sufficiently elevated above both lakes and tides to be certainly free from inundations, and as healthy as the Keys."

The tropical region of the peninsula reaches from Cape Florida about 200 miles north; the soil of the Everglades is said to be very rich, with a deep black, alluvial formation; it is covered with water only in the wet season.

Concerning the productions of this territory, in addition to the ordinary tropical fruits which may be cultivated in abundance, Col. WYATT says:—

The nopal, or prickly pear, on which the cochineal insect is found, is a native of Cape Florida, so is the cotton plant or tree; both grow wild in the forest, and the cotton tree is the same as cultivated on our plantations, differing only in the smallness of the leaf and pod, and the length and fineness of the fibres.—The seeds are turfed, like our upland cotton, and need not be planted more than once in some three or four years. The Manilla hemp is also a native growth of this region. In fact, it is to be found in all parts of the territory, and can, no doubt, be cultivated with great advantage as far north as the 31st degree of north latitude on the poorest sandy land. The Indians have ropes, mats, &c. and, before the war, supplied the first settlers with a variety of articles formed out of it, such as halters, lines, bedcords, &c. at a very cheap rate. It was commonly known as the grass-rope.—Sugar, of course, can be cultivated with the same success as in the Island of Cuba.

I doubt whether coffee can be cultivated with advantage here, as it will not thrive well on soil based upon rock approaching near the surface, as is the case in this region.

The coffee tree has a long tap root, which penetrates the earth to a considerable depth, and cannot be sustained, as almost all other trees and plants are, by lateral roots. The vanilla plant, which is used to a very great extent in imparting the fine flavor which they have to Spanish cigars, snuff, &c. is found in a wild state in all parts of South Florida, in great abundance.

The arrow, or coonti root, also abounds on Cape Florida; on which the Indians, and even the white settlers in that region, prior to the war, subsisted almost exclusively. It is an excellent substitute for bread, and the process of converting it into the most beautiful and snow-white flour is very simple, requiring nothing more than a common tin grater, and a bucket or tub to wash it in, for the purpose of separating the flour.

As for the production of tobacco of a superior quality in this region of Florida, as well as in portions further north, there can be no question. Indeed, the experiment has been already fully made, and has resulted in the raising of an article not inferior to that in the West Indies. Its flavor is thought by many to be superior to that of the Cuba.

The facilities for internal communication in Florida are very great, and it is believed that at small expense an inland steam navigation can be opened directly through the centre of the Peninsula. If the capabilities of this tropical region, which are described as so great can be brought into use, the importance of the Florida country to the Union can hardly be appreciated too highly. We shall stand, as a nation, still more firmly on the independent basis of domestic resources when it is found that the productions of the tropics, now brought to us from abroad, may be added to the list of native commodities in quantities sufficient to supply our wants.—*American.*

From the Magazine of Horticulture.

ON THE PROPAGATION AND CULTIVATION OF THE QUINCE TREE.

The quince is a very beautiful tree when in flower, and when the fruit is ripe in autumn, highly ornamental. It derives its name from *Cydon*, a town of Crete, famous for this fruit; whence its generic name Cydonia.

The trees are easily raised by layers, or by cuttings, taken from the tree in April. Select a shady place in order to plant them in rows, at about a foot apart from each other, and about four inches from plant to plant in the rows; spread over the surface of the ground rotten leaves, or manure, when the planting is finished, which will keep the ground from sudden drought; also water occasionally, if there should be a continuance of dry weather.

The year following, those that are well rooted may be planted out in May, and those that are not should remain another year. They may also be propagated by budding or grafting; and these trees will bear fruit sooner, and are generally thought to be more prolific, than those raised by any other method.

The best sort for planting is the *Portugal*, being highly prized for baking or stewing. It is of a fine purple color when dressed, and is much better for marmalade than any of the other varieties. The oblong or pear quince, and the apple quince, are also cultivated for family use; but the Portugal sort is in the greatest repute, either for cooking or preserving.

The quince tree may be pruned much in the same way as you would prune an apple tree, taking care to cut out all the old diseased and dead wood, and the cross branches in the middle of the tree, which injure each other by friction. Old trees are very apt to have rough bark; when this is the case, it should be shaved off with a draw-knife, and the stems washed over with soap suds and tobacco water. The trees will thrive in almost any kind of soil, but grow the best in a deep loamy soil, with rather a moist bottom.

The quince tree also makes excellent stocks, on which to graft pears, in order to obtain dwarf trees: for this purpose they may be propagated by cuttings put in as before mentioned. The trees may be budded the second or third year, according to the growth they have made.

This fruit is but little cultivated, and, in consequence, always commands a high price in our market; it is as easily grown as any other fruit, and does well in situations where other kind of fruit trees will not thrive. A little more attention to their cultivation, and a very handsome profit could be realized from a limited piece of ground.

Yours, J. W. RUSSELL.

Mount Auburn, Cambridge, July, 1839.

FEEDING SWINE.—*January* 1.—Shut up 41 store hogs—spring pigs. Fed with boiled potatoes, and provinder and meal. Feb. 4.—Up to this date have fed out 105 bu. of potatoes, and 14 bushels of provender and meal. Pigs thriving as fast as is desirable, living in fine condition. Used up 4 loads of wheat straw in the time for litter. The account stands thus:

Pigs Dr. to Farm, for	105 bu. potatoes, 1s.	$13 13
" " " "	14 " provinder, 3s.	5 25
" " " "	½ cord wood 6s in cooking,	50
		$18 88

Do not charge them any thing for the straw, as I am glad to get it used up. It has cost then $18.88 to feed 41 hogs 35 days, or one cent three mills and a half per hog per day. It adds much to the profit of pork making to keep store hogs in good order through the winter.

After various experiments, the best mixture I find to be, 16 bushels of potatoes boiled, and while hot add two bushels of meal, or its equivalent in provinder. The potatoes should be well mashed, before the meal is stirred in. I mash the potatoes in the same water in which they are boiled. I am aware that there has been an impression that the water in which potatoes were boiled was injurious; but have fed out over three hundred bushels this fall, and found no bad effect yet. Water is added to fill up the vat, holding about eight barrels. I neglected to add to my account above, one peck of salt, used during the time; but my charge upon the wood and provinder is high enough to cover it.

I find a great advantage in cooking oats for horses, having followed it now for three months, and intend to do so through the year. I think there is a clear saving of at least one-fourth. Yours respectfully,

T. C. PETERS.

Darien, N. Y. Feb. 6, 1841.—*Alb. Cul.*

SET OUT TREES.—In traveling over our extensive prairies, we have often thought how great would be the improvement, were each farmer to set out forest and other ornamental trees along his fences on the road and elsewhere. Most could find a day or two now and then to devote to this labor, and it would be questionable whether any labor would prove more profitable in the run of several years. Suppose a farmer should intend, ten or twelve years hence, to sell his farm, could he do anything at many times the expense of this (except setting out fruit trees, which is an improvement of a similar character,) that would so much enhance its value. A few rows or clusters of the sugar maple, with now and then the graceful bending elm, and other forest trees, would give an air of taste and permanency to a prairie farmer, that could be imparted by scarcely nothing else.

We were intending to prepare an article upon the sugar maple, showing the advantage of its culture for the manufacture of sugar, when the following satisfactory article extracted into another paper from the Albany Cultivator, met our eye:—*West. pap.*

"If any of our readers have three or four acres of permanent pasture, or other lands suitable for the purpose, and will plant out some 150 or 200 of the sugar maple, they will have a lasting resource for a supply of superior sugar. If the maple orchard is planted so as to break the wind from the dwelling or the fruit orchard, so much the better. If you have no land you can conveniently spare for such a use, plant the sides of your roads, lanes or fences, and you will beautify your farm, as well as lay the foundation of a sure ultimate profit.—Oh, but it will be so long before the trees will be large enough to make sugar from, I may not live to want them or the sugar!—Very true. You may not live the 20 or 30 years required to grow a good sugar orchard, and it is equally true you may not live to gather the harvest that is now ripening. But what if you do not? Is there no one to come after you, who will bless your memory for this or similar examples of fore-thought? No man has a right to enter the world and leave it without at the same time leaving some proof that it is the better for his having lived in it."

REMEDY FOR BURNS AND SCALDS.—The following recipe, as a remedy for burns and scalds, was communicated to the editor of the U. S. Gazette, by a physician of Philadelphia. It is said to be an efficacious and almost unfailing remedy, and ought to be generally known:

"Take soot from a chimney where wood is burned—rub it fine, and mix one part soot to three parts, or nearly so of hog's lard, fresh butter, or any kind of fresh grease, that is not salted, spread this on linen or muslin, or any other cloth for easier or more perfect adaptation. If in very extensive burns or scalds, the cloth should be torn into strips before applied, so as perfectly to cover all the burned part. No other application is required until the patient is well, except to apply fresh applications of the soot and lard, &c.

In steamboat explosions, this remedy can in nearly all cases, be at once applied, and if done, many valuable lives will be saved, and a vast amount of suffering alleviated.

BURNING CHIMNIES.—Mr. A. Booth, lecturer on chemistry, in a letter to a contemporary, says:—"It ought to be known to every person, that the attempt to arrest the progress of a fire in a chimney by any plan of putting a wet blanket or other covering at the top, or by throwing water down, is but a very remote remedy. The most obvious mode is to extinguish the fire from the bottom, which may be done by throwing into the fireplace a few handfulls of flower of sulphur, which creates sulphurous acid gas, and which, ascending the chimney, will extinguish the flames, as combustion cannot continue in it; or, what is equally effectual, stopping the current of air up the chimney by means of holding a carpet over the whole front of the fireplace."

On Poudrette—by a southerner.

Continued.

I have already alluded to the value of our salt marshes. As the importance of marsh grass and marsh mud, as a manure, is generally understood, I do not propose to suggest any thing on that head. But I may be permitted to make a new proposition in relation to the use of the materials derived from this source, and this proposition may be considered as having a two-fold bearing:—first, upon the preparation of Poudrette; and second; the direct application of a valuable fertilizing agent to our worn out soils.—In neither relation, is what I propose, designed to supersede the employment of salt marsh, as manure, in the ordinary way, but to provide an important additional means of making our lands productive.

I would propose, then, that those who are engaged in agriculture along our sea-board, would avail themselves of every opportunity that offers during the warm months, of cutting the common turf of our salt marshes, and carrying it out to some near and convenient spot, there to be thoroughly dried until winter, when it might be readily stacked up, like an ordinary brick kiln, and by the aid of a little brush wood, or common wood, thoroughly burned, and thus reduced to a condition, in which it would either serve for the disinfection of night soil and its conversion into Poudrette; or if spread upon our fields, as a means of imparting a high degree of fertility to the soil. Almost every element that would remain as the product of this combustion, has been proved by universal experience to be an agent of fertility—thus we have alumina,—clay in its native state is known to be a valuable ingredient in soils, and burnt clay has long been used as an important means of amelioration. Salts of potassa, and soda would exist in considerable quantity in the residue; also lime—perhaps magnesia, oxide of iron, and silica, besides a considerable quantity of carbonaceous matter, animal as well as vegetable—the amount depending partly upon the point to which the burning might be extended. Now it is obvious at a glance, that by burning salt marsh turf, we should obtain an abundant product, comprising within a small compass. most of those agents which have been found by experience to prove most efficient in imparting fertility to impoverished soils, and with this additional advantage, that these materials would be completely divsted of all extraneous and useless substances.

I may be allowed to indulge in a few remarks, relative to the advantages of this process over the ordinary method of manuring with marsh mud.

In the common mode of using this material, it is either taken direct from the marsh, and spread in its fresh state upon the field; it is carried out, and thrown into heaps, there to dry and become mellowed by time; or it is conveyed to the compost heap, and worked in with other materials. Whichever of these courses is adopted, there is necessarily a great expenditure of labor, of both man and beast, and consequently a great loss of money, as labor and time uselessly expended, must be regarded by the agriculturist as a pecuniary loss. When the fresh mud is spread directly upon the field, the horses and mules are broken down and exhausted by transporting tons of water incorporated with the mud, which serves no useful purpose, but speedily evaporates into the atmosphere; and in addition to this, the material concretes into masses which cannot be worked uniformly into the soil. In the second method, the mud must be first carted from the marsh to the heap, and afterwards be again thrown into the carts to be distributed upon the fields. Now here the objection relating to superfluous water does not hold, but there is double labor for man and beast; a great consumption of time before the material can be rendered available—months being requisite to effect the necessary changes in the heap; and after all, the carts and animals are burdened with a mass of extraneous and useless matter, while in that which is really useful, there is an absence of many of the most valuable elements of fertility, which are either added or greatly improved by burning. Nearly the same objections apply to the method of passing the mud through the compost heap. Like the preceding, it involves the same loss of time and labor, besides which, there is a deficiency or absence of many of those ameliorating principles which may be developed in salt marsh turf by burning.

By the method I propose, most of these difficulties are obviated, while many important advantages are gained. If a proper situation be selected, where of course the mud is of the best quality, and thickly matted with roots of marshgrass, with a common spade the turf can be most readily cut into masses of a cubic foot or more in size, a considerable proportion of which would consist of vegetable matter. These could be easily transported to the nearest dry land in barrows or otherwise, and then spread out like bricks, to be thoroughly dried. In the summer or fall months, when the sun has power, the season is dry, the only time at which marsh can be collected—these masses would be so thoroughly dessicated in a few weeks, as to burn as readily almost as common peat. They might be submitted to this process in various ways. The dry turf might be stacked, as already suggested, after the manner of an ordinary brick kiln, having furnaces at suitable distances, for the introduction of wood or brush, to give the fire a start, and maintain a draught. It might be piled upon brush wood, logs, or other combustable matter, and burned like oyster shells; or an arrangement might be made of pits, logs, &c. such as is used for burning clay, and the turf added as the combustion proceeds.

By either procedure, the expense of collecting the turf, carrying it out, drying and burning it, could not be greater than that of the double loading and carting of the native mud. For the sake of augment, I will suppose the time and expense in the two cases about equal, though when the wear and tear of horses are considered, I believe the advantage would be greatly on the side of burning. The following are a few of the advantages referrible to the latter process. 1st. We get clear of all extraneous and useless matter, and consequently of the labor, time, and expense of carting. 2d. We obtain, in a comparatively small volume, a light, impalpable powder, composed entirely of the most valuable agents of fertility, and nothing that is useless or injurious. 3d. We save at least three fifths of the labor and expense of cartage and distribution, and as the material is light, concentrated, and in a state of impalpable powder, it will bear distant transportation at a slight expense; a smaller quantity will suffice, say, one-fifth—it can be distributed broad cast, or in drills, as easily as lime, plaster or ashes, and we get clear of all annoyance from clods, and from the tedious and laborious process of spreading mud. 4th. Being so light and friable, it would incorporate readily and uniformly with the soil, and as all its elements are in a condition to be immediately appropriated to vegetable nutrition, they prove at once efficient, without that delay which is taken up in fermentation and decomposition, which must take place when the crude material is used. 5th. By burning, many valuable principles are developed, which do not exist, or exist but sparingly, in the mud. These are, lime, from the shells of moluscous, and crustacious animals;—soda, potash, and more or less carbonaceous matter, (animal and vegetable charcoal,) derived from the combustion of the animal and vegetable substances existing in the mud—not to mention the improvement impressed upon other constituents, especially the aluminous earth, by the agency of fire. 6th. If I be correct in the assumption, that one part of this substance is equivalent to five parts of the crude material, it follows of consequence, that by using it, we save four-fifths of the labor of men, carts, and horses, while we secure the additional advantage of possessing a manure that can be transported a considerable distance, which marsh mud cannot be in any of its conditions.

But there is another application of which burnt salt marsh turf is susceptible, perhaps more important than that indicated above:—the conversion of night soil into Poudrette. I have already detailed the principal circumstances relating to the valuable discovery of Salmon, and stated that the whole secret of his process consists, in the application to the substances to be disinfected: night soil—the carcasses of dead animals—in short, all animal substances in a state of putrefaction—of a dry, dark colored, antiseptic, absorbent powder, obtained by burning such materials as contain a large quantity of animal and vegetable matter. The product of this combustion is, of course animal and vegetable charcoal, potash, lime, and other salts. Whenever these products can be obtained economically, and in large quantities, the material furnishing them may be advantageously employed in the conversion of night soil into Poudrette. I have suggested the mud of our docks; the drainage from the common sewers; and the turf and mud from salt marshes, as sources from whence might be obtained, at an inconsiderable expense, any quantity that might be desired, of a disinfecting powder, analagous in all respects to that so successfully employed by Salmon and Payne, and perhaps superior to it, on account of the greater abundance of saline constituents which would exist in the products of these substances.

As we are, therefore, so abundantly supplied with the most invaluable fertilizing agents in nature, let us inquire for a moment, how they can be rendered available. Of the means of obtaining the disinfecting material I have already spoken with sufficient detail. It only remains, therefore, to offer some suggestions relative to the best means of collecting and transporting night soil, and afterwards bringing it into a state fit for agricultural purposes—or, in other words, converting it into Poudrette. The means of fulfilling these ends may be considered, either as objects of united effort, as by a joint stock Company, or of individual enterprise.—each farmer collecting night soil for himself, and submitting it to the requisite preparation. In either point of view, the subject is one of immense importance, and in whatever manner the end should be obtained, the consummation would secure the two-fold blessing, of an amelioration of the public health, and the conversion of our barren fields into a soil possessing the highest degree of fertility.

Of the scheme of a joint stock Company I shall at present say nothing. Yet I entertain the belief, that such an enterprise, if properly conducted, would, after a short time, be found infinitely more productive than most of the fashionable schemes of the day. I propose, at a future time, to offer some suggestions relative to the disposition, by the City Council, of the offal, which they at present most strangely appropriate to filling up streets, thus not only create a most intolerable nuisance, but absolutely building up so many hot beds of pestilence. I shall then propose some means by which, not only this offal, but also the contents of the privies, and the carcasses of the numerous dead animals which now convert our commons into a perfect Golgotha, may be disposed of more advantageously and economically, and even converted into a source of revenue.

Omitting these discussions, the present inquiry is narrowed down to the consideration of the most advantageous means by which farmers themselves can employ night soil, for the purpose of manuring their lands. I would propose the following plan.

Let each farmer, in the vicinity of the city, have a pit dug, of the requisite dimensions to contain all the night soil and urine he can collect. This should, if possible, be excavated in a stiff clay soil, and the bottom should be rammed. In the absence of such a soil, the pit might be lined with boards, or with bricks and plaster. Into this, the materials should be thrown, as collected, and the disinfecting powder added as often as necessary, the whole mass being thoroughly stirred from time to time, until converted into a dry, almost inodorous material, or Poudrette.

As regards the collection of the night soil and urine, less difficulty and expense would be incurred, than in the present system of collecting and carting stable manure. For transportation, a water tight box of proper size might be mounted on a common cart; or tubs, as employed in Paris, might perhaps prove more convenient. Ordinary casks or barrels sawed in the middle, which cost almost nothing, would answer very well. Those into which the liquid contents are thrown, should have a circular float to fit inside the tub, to prevent splashing over, in consequence of the motion of the cart. The others might also have covers fitted to them, to conceal their contents and render the freight less offensive.

The privies might be very easily emptied, without the necessity of a man descending into them, by means of a kind of scoop, consisting of a strong wooden bucket, fastened somewhat obliquely upon a long handle. If a semi-circular iron rim were to be fixed upon the edge of the bucket, opposite to the handle, the instrument would operate more efficiently upon the more solid parts of the sinks. By means of this simple contrivance, the whole contents of a privy could be easily scooped out, and transferred to the tubs, or the body of the cart, or if a large proportion of the material were fluid, a small copper hand pump might be advantageously used, the scoop being only employed to collect the more solid parts from the bottom.

These suggestions are of course designed to apply to the present arrangement and construction of our privies. A regard to public health, and general comfort, should, however, impel the City Council to take measures at once, to abate an intolerable nuisance. A different plan of construction should be devised, and rigidly enforced in every instance. And as a part of this improvement, every privy should be required to have, instead of a sink, a vessel, or vessels, of such size and construction, as to be readily re-

moved when full and replaced by another, the first being emptied and put in a state of readiness, to be used again, as soon as required. These could be made to slide under the seat of the privy, through a door or opening made for the purpose, and might be easily removed when full. Arrangements might be made by private families, and proprietors of establishments, with farmers, to send their carts or waggons at proper periods, to remove these tubs or boxes when full; or if night were to be employed for this purpose, the cultivators of the soil would find it their interest to contract with them at proper rates, for the delivery of the material. In this way, all the farmers in the vicinity of the city could receive an abundant supply of a material, far more valuable than stable-manure, at a less expense than they have to incur in the purchase, collection, and cartage of that substance, while they would save no inconsiderable share of the time and labor of hands, and the wear and tear of horses and mules. Should the sphere of operations be made more extensive, then it would be necessary that persons should be employed especially for the manufacture of Poudrette, and the scheme would have to be modified in many particulars.

Now let us enquire into the probable amount of night soil that could be furnished by the city of Charleston, in the course of a single year. Unfortunately, there are no data upon which a positive estimate can be predictated. If, however, we assume the city of Paris as the basis of the calculation, a sufficient approximation to the truth may be made, to show the interest of the subject. It appears that the medium annual amount of night soil conveyed to Montfaucon, in the three years, 1810, 1811, and 1812, was 16,625 loads, or 498,750 tubs, thirty tubs being estimated as a load. Now, taking these data, and assuming the population of Paris to be 800,000—that of Charleston 40,000, we should have furnished by Charleston, in one year, at this rate, 832 loads, or about 25,000 tubs of night soil. But as this calculation refers to a period, when Poudrette was consumed to a very limited extent, compared to the present rate of consumption in France, we may assume, that not more than one tenth part of the night soil of Paris found its way to Montfaucon. By applying this calculation to Charleston, we should have, instead of 832 loads, 8,320, or 247,600 tubs furnished in the course of one year, taking it for granted, that the privies were to be so modified, as to prevent the loss of the urine by percolution.

I have no means of ascertaining the quantity of Poudrette that could be obtained from this amount of night soil. But as 70,000 sacs of Poudrette were sold from the voirie of Montfaucon in 1818, if we assume this as the basis of a calculation, Charleston ought to furnish 3,500 sacs, which, at the medium Paris price, 8 francs per sac, would amount to 28,000 francs, or between five and six thousand dollars per annum. If it be assumed, that not more than one fifth of the night soil was thus appropriated in 1818, four fifths must be added to the above sum, as the actual amount that could be produced by Charleston in one year, so that instead of five thousand dollars, twenty thousand would be the value, in round numbers.

That this calculation is not overdrawn, will be obvious on a moment's reflection. The population being 40,000, estimating the total product at twenty thousand dollars, we only allow that of each individual to be fifty cents, in the course of the year, or one third of a sac,—certainly far below the actual amount. Besides, if the method of preparation which I have proposed, were to be adopted, the use of the burnt salt marsh turf, or any other analagous disinfecting agent—at least one third should be added for the amount of this material employed, which would swell the aggregate sum to thirty thousand dollars per annum. In making this calculation, it must be borne in mind, that the disinfecting material is not less valuable as a fertilizer, than the night soil itself.

(*To be Continued.*)

THE ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ARCADIA

At Boston, brings London advices to the 18th March. The excitement still continued relative to a war with U. S., and strong denunciations against us by a portion of the press, on account of the Report of Mr. Pickens in our H. of R. but in general the tone of the foreign papers is conciliatory and pacific. The account of a fleet being in preparation for our coast was announced on the arrival of the Br. Queen.

London, March 18, 1841.—Cotton—4,000 bales Surat were offered, and nearly all bought in at full prices.

Liverpol Cotton Market, March 17.—The Cotton market to-day has been again very inactive; the sales do not amount to more than 2,000 bales, at 1s 8d per lb., a decline on Friday's rates; speculators seem wholly indisposed to purchase, and for export nothing is doing.

March 18th.—The less warlike tone of American intelligence, together with the gloomy accounts from the manufacturing districts, (causing a partial resort to the system of "short time,") combined to depress our market; and caused a decline of 1-8d to 1-5d per lb from the highest point last week; and at this decline buyers are exceedingly shy, and only purchase for their immediate necessities. We can only report upon 2,000 bales yesterday, and 2500 to-day. The market closes with a tame feeling. An anxiety to sell is displayed by several holders, though this may have been very partial, as is occasionally the case, arising from an anxiety to close sales for advices by the mail steamers. The Acadia soils to-morrow.

Liverpool, March 18, 1841.—The fears of a rupture with the United States, caused some excitement in the Tobacco market the week before last, and prices advanced 1d per lb. and 600 hhds changed hands including 400 on speculation, since the arrival of the "Columbia," the inquiry has, however, entirely subsided and sales could not to-day be made but at a considerable reduction from the highest point obtained, and the quotations annexed may be considered altogether nominal.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Molasses.—Market well supplied, and very dull. At auction on Thursday a parcel of Cuba was offered, one lot sold at 18 cents, and the balance withdrawn. At auction on Tuesday, 66 hhds. Porto Rico Molasses were sold at 25a25½ cts.

Naval Stores.—Small sales of Pitch at $1,75 and of Tar at the same rate.

Sugars.—At auction on Thursday 138 hhds Porto Rico were offered, and some lots sold at $6,35a7,75 the better qualities were withdrawn, and afterwards sold at private sale at 8. A parcel of Cuba Muscovado was offered and about 100 hhds. sold at $6,10a6,80. A parcel of 70 hhds. Porto Rico was also offered and withdrawn at $6,70. At auction on Tuesday, the cargo of the Schr. Fountain, from Porto Rico, consisting of 99 hhds. was sold at $6,20a7,60. At the same time 120 hhds. Porto Rico, the balance of the cargo of the brig Water Witch, were sold at $6,20a7.

Tobacco.—Supplies of Maryland Tobacco begin to come in freely, the receipts this week being nearly 600 hhds. There has been an active demand for all descriptions, but principally for the common and middling sorts, which have found ready sales at the prices of last week. The sales leave but little to add to the previous stock. We continue to quote inferior and common $4a5, middling to good $5,25a7,50, good $8a8,50; and fine $9a13. Some parcels of Ohio have reached the market since our last, and were quickly taken at former rates, viz. inferior and common at $4a4,50; middling $5; good $5,50a6,50; fine red and wrappery $8a12; prime yellow at 7,50a10, and extra wrappery $15a17. The inspections of the week comprise 885 hhds. Maryland; 63 hhds Ohio; 37 hhds Virginia; and 27 hhds Kentucky—total 1014 hhds.

Wool.—There is an import from Buenos Ayres, by the Wm. Penn.

Cattle.—Supplies of Beef Cattle have been much larger to-day than last week, and the prices paid were not quite so high. Of 230 head which were offered for sale by the drovers this morning, about 120 were taken by the city butchers at $6,50 to $7,75 per 100 lbs. for good to prime quality. About 70 head were driven north by the owners, and the balance remain in the market unsold. We quote the price of Live Hogs at $5,25 to $5,50 per 100 lbs. with a fair supply.

Flour.—We have no change to note in Howard street Flour. Holders are asking $4,62½ for good common brands from stores, but no transactions have taken place to-day that we are advised of. We continue to quote the wagon price at $4,50 with small receipts. The last sales of City Mills were at $4,62½ per bbl. Sales of several hundred bbls. of Susquehanna Flour on Saturday at $4,62½.

Grain.—No parcels of Wheat offering to-day.—We continue to quote prime reds at 95a100 cts. Sales of white Corn to-day at 45a46 cts. and of yellow at 48a49 cts. Recent sales of Maryland Rye at 50 cts. and Pennsylvania at 55 cts. Oats are scarce and wanted. We quote Maryland at 30 cts. There is nothing doing in Cloverseed worth naming. Strictly prime is held at $4.25 to$4,50, in retail lots. We continue to quote prime Timothy Seed at $2,75 to $3 per bushel at retail and dull.

Provisions.—We are not advised of any sales of either barrel meats or Bacon worth naming to-day. Prices are without change, and we continue to quote Baltimore packed Mess Beef at $12,50; No. 1 at $10,50; and Prime at $8 to $8,50. The last sales of Prime Pork were at $10.50 cash. We hear of nothing doing in Mess, and are unable to quote a price for the article. Baltimore cured Hams Bacon are held at 10 to 10½ cents, and Middlings at 8½ cents. We quote Western assorted of fair to prime quality at 6 to 6½ cents; Hams of the same description at 8 to 8½ cents; Middlings at 6½ cents, and Shoulders at 5½ to 6 cents. The last sales of No. 1 Western Lard in kegs were at 8 cents, and we quote that price to-day. In Butter there is nothing doing and prices continue nominally the same as last week.

CENTRE MARKET.—*Saturday April*, 10.—Butter, print, 25a37½ cents; do. roll, 16a25 cents; Eggs, per dozen, 14 cents; Turkeys, 87½ cents to $1,25; Chickens, pair, 50a75 cents; Pigs, qr. 40a62½ cents; Shoat, do. 62½a75; Roosters, 87½a$1.12½; Veal, qr. 50a87½; Mutton, qr. 27½a62½; Lamb, qr. 31½a50; Apples, per peck, 25a50; do. dried, 37½; Potatoes, 18½a25; Turnips, 15; Onions, 12½a18½; Beets, peck, 18½; Parsnips, per peck, 10a15; Carrots, per bunch, 3; Cellery, do. 6½a10; Cabbages, head, 2a8; Sprouts, peck, 6a12½ cents; Lettuce, bunch, 6½ cts.; do. plate, 6½. Butchers' Meats. Beef, prime pieces, 9a10 cents; do coarse, 5a7; do. corned, 7a8; do. dried, 12½; do. tonguer, smoked each 50; Pork, fresh, 8 cts; do. corned, 8a9; Hams, 10a12½; Joles, 5; Veal, 9a12½; Mutton, 6a8; Sausages, 10; Lard, 9a10. Corn Meal, 100 lbs. $1,18½; Wheat Flour, do. $2,75.

Fuel.—Oak Wood is retailed from the wharves at $3,50 to $4 per cord, and Pine at $2,75 to $3. Anthracite Coal, $7 to $9 per ton of 2240 lbs.

Fish Market.—The supplies of fresh Shad, Herrings, Rock, Perch, &c. &c. were very abundant this morning, and in excellent condition, the Fisheries on the Chesapeak having commenced operations. Sales of Shad at 25 to 37½ cents per pair.

At *Richmond*, Friday, there was no alteration noted in the produce market.

All the banks of Virginia have suspended specie payments.

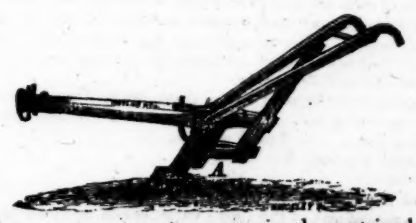
At *Petersburg*, Friday, Cotton was quoted at 8a10½. Tobacco had advanced, and was quoted at—Lugs 4½ to $6; Leaf, common to good, 5½ a $8; good to best $18, market active.

At *Philadelphia*, April 9.—The stock and receipts of Flour on the Delaware continue light, but in Broad street, it is beginning to arrive more freely. Early in the week sales of Penna. was made at $4,87½, at which rate it is held by factors; sales of 1500 bbls Brandywine flour at $5. Corn Meal—Brandywine is steady $12 for hhds, and Penna. $11,25, do bbls $2,50. Rye Flour $2,87½. Corn is quick of sale, with an upward tendency. Yellow has advanced to 47c. per bushel.—White do. 44a45. Oats are brisk and in demand at 28c. Early inthe week sales of light Southern Wheat afloat at 91a93c. per bushel. The market is not very active. Mess pork is selling in small lots at $12½ per bbl; prime $11; mess beef $11; prime do $8; Lard 7½a8 cents per lb—Butter in kegs at $7½a8½ cts. 300 head Beef Cattle offered and sold at $6,50a7. 170 Cows and Calves—Sales from $15 to $27, extra $35. 560 Hogs—Sales 5 to 5¼c. extra 5 3-8, 1350 Sheep—Sales $2,25 to 4,50, extra $7.

At *New York*, April 9.—Very little is doing in Cottor. The sales of Flour are small; Troy from Genesee Wheat is selling at $4,81a87; Michigan $4,75; Genesee $4,94a95. There has been sales N. River Corn at 52½c. measure, and 1500 bushels Northern Rye at 51a51½, taking at the boat.

At New Orleans, March 31st, 1841.—Cotton.—Arrived since the 26th, 10,222 bales—cleared 25,062. Stock on hand 142,752 bales. Yesterday the market was animated, and 15,500 bales changed hands at a decided improvement of ¼c. on the inferior and middling qualities. The transactions for the last 3 days embrace 21,000 bales.—*Liverpool Classifications.—Louisiana and Mississippi.*—Ordinary 8½a9; Middlings 9½a9 5-8; Middling Fair 00a10; Fair 00a10 1-8; Good Fair 11a12, Good and Fair 12½a00.—Tobacco.—The market has been active and about 1000 hhds. have changed hands at full prices. Sugar is in fair demand; the sales since my last embrace 900 hhds. I note extreme qualities 5 and 6½.

SUB-SOIL PLOUGH.



The above cut represents a very simple contrived subsoil plough. The operating part is similar to the famous English plough made for a similar purpose—is much simplified from the original and can be manufactured at about three-fourths less. The coulter is made of wrought iron, very strong and of usual form except the bottom, which with a broad sharp point has a flange on each side, formed to raise and break the subsoil and incline it to the narrow double mould board A, which effectually breaks and crumbles the soil without removing it from its original bed. Thus deepening and pulverizing from twelve to eighteen inches—the proper preparation for beet and other long rooted crops, and is also greatly beneficial during seasons of drought when the moisture from the subsoil has an opportunity of rising which would be prevented if the subsoil was not previously pulverised.

These ploughs are manufactured by R. Sinclair Jr. & Co. of this city; price $6, 8, a 12 each.

BREEDING HOGS FOR SALE

In a week or two the subscriber will be enabled to fill orders for Berkshire Pigs of this spring's litters, from the extensive piggeries near this city, at $25 per pair, including cage and feed for any part of the country—they will be paired so as not to be related.

Those at a distance who have forwarded orders during the past winter (which could not then be supplied) and who still wish to have them sent, will please drop a line to the subscriber, renewing the order, and enclosing the cash, (post paid.)

FOR SALE,

A full bred Berkshire Boar, 10 months old, in fine order, price $50—also a Sow of same, 6 months old, $22—both black, spotted.

april 14 S SANDS, Farmer office.

SEED BARLEY.

Spring Barley, grown last year in Baltimore county—a small quantity for sale by T. W. & L. LEVERING,

ap 7 3t† Pratt st. wharf.

FRENCH SUGAR BEET.

10 casks of prime quality white French Silesian Sugar Beet Seed, just received by the late arrivals from France, for sale by

a 14 R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.

GARDEN SEEDS.

GARDEN, FLOWER & FIELD SEEDS,

Warranted the growth of 1840. For sale at the seed store, and office of the Yankee Farmer, No. 45 north market street, Boston, Mass.

The subscriber has just completed his assortment of Seeds for the coming season, and is ready to supply orders for Garden, Flower, and Field Seeds, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

This stock has been selected with great care. The American Seeds were raised by experienced seed growers, in the vicinity of Boston, in New Hampshire, and in Maine; and the most implicit confidence may be placed in their genuineness and vitality. The English Seeds comprising Cabbages, Cauliflower, Peas, Radish, &c. &c. are just received per ship Sampson, from the best Seed Growers near London.

THE ASSORTMENT OF GARDEN SEEDS, is made up of all the old esteemed varieties, together with many new improved kinds, such as

Early Snow-ball Turnip, the earliest variety.
Early May Peas, 33 cts. per qt. the earliest known.
Early Warwick Peas, 25 cts per qt.
Early Hope, Early May, Early Emperor, and Early Nonpariel Cabbages.

Boxes of Seed, containing 20 papers of the most approved varieties, each kind labelled with directions for their culture, at $2, and $3 per box, according to the quantity in each paper. The assortment is recommended to all who wish to cultivate a small kitchen garden.

Garden Seeds by the quantity, assorted to suit the different markets, at a liberal discount from retail prices.

VALUABLE ROOT SEEDS.

The following list of valuable Root Seeds, is worthy the attention of every farmer:—

White Silicia or Sugar Beet;
Red Mangle Wurtzel;
Yellow Globe Mangle Wurtzel;
Red do do do.
White Altringham Carrot;
Long Orange do.
Ruta Baga (Purple Top)
English Turnip,;
Yellow Aberdeen Turnip, &c. &c. &c.

Root culture enables the farmer to keep more stock, and keep it in better condition, than he could otherwise do. It gives the most food for animals with the least labor: it is, under good management, the most certain in its results; it gives the most manure, improves the soil by deep and thorough cultivation, and fits it for dry or white crops.

The average produce of the different kind roots per acre in good husbandry, such as will produce 40 bushels of corn, is 600 bushels of roots. With common cultivation that will produce 30 bushels of corn per acre, root crops will yield 400 bushels: making 12 bushels of roots to one in corn, and corn is the largest yield of any grain crop. The average cost of a root crop per acre is $40.

According to the above estimate, the average cost of a bushel of roots would be 6 2-3 cents.

It is advisable to plant two or three kinds of roots every year, as some kinds may fail. The quantity of seed required per acre is, for

Sugar Beet, 3 or 4 pounds.
Mangel Wurtzel, 3 or 4 do.
Carrot, 3 do.
Ruta Baga, 1 do.

Packages of any of the above varieties can be easily forwarded to any part of the country. Orders and letters of inquiry by mail, will be promtly attended to.

FARM SEEDS.

Black Sea Spring Wheat, the best and most productive variety for New England cultivation.

Spring Rye; English Barley; Corn, selected in the field, from the first ripe; Bedford Oats, not liable to blast, besides other varieties.

GRASS SEEDS.

Herds Grass, Buck Wheat,
Red Top, Northern and Southern; Bird Seeds, &c.
Clover, Northern and Southern;
White Dutch Honeysuckle;
Lucerne, or French Clover;
Millet; Orchard Grass—wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices.

FLOWER SEEDS, ROOTS, VINES, SHRUBS and TREES of all kinds furnished to order, and deliverered at any part of the city, free of expence.

Catalogues containing a complete list of all the Seeds offered at this establishment, may be obtained gratis.

CHARLES P. BOSSON, Seedsman,

ma 17 No. 45 Market St. Boston.

SOME VERY FINE 3 4 BERKSHIRE & 1-4 CHINA PIGS, For sale by ap 14 S. SANDS.

LIME, LIME.

The subscribers inform the public that they are now prepared to receive orders for any reasonable quantity of first quality Oyster Shell Lime, deliverable at their kilns on the farm of Capt. John C. Jones, Lower Cedar Point, or on any of the navigable waters of the Potomac, on very accommodating terms. Having been engaged for the last ten years in the Lime burning business entirely for Agricultural purposes in Pennslyvania, we would not think it necessary to say one word in favor of it as a manure, within its limits, it being well established; but being now located where perhaps it may be called by some an experiment, we refer to the Reports of Mr. Ducatel, Geologist for this state to the Legislature.

DOWNING & WOOD, Cedar Point, Milton Hill P. O.

ja 13 6m* Charles Co. Md.

BERKSHIRES & IRISH GRAZIER PIGS.

The subscriber will receive orders for his spring litters of pure Berkshire Pigs bred from stock selected of C. N. Bement & John Lossing, esqs. of Albany, N.Y. and importations from England; also for Irish Grazier (or improved Ulster) Pigs bred from the celebrated stock of Mr. Murdock of Ireland. Also for crosses of Berkshire & Irish Grazier and the Black & white Berkshire. Price, same as at Albany for pure Berkshire & above crosses, $20 per pair; for Irish Graziers $25 per pair, with the addition of $1 for Cage, deliverable in or shipped at the port of Baltimore.

Address, post paid, JOHN P. E. STANLEY,

f 24 Haltimore

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Having disposed of all ourfall pigs, we will continue to receive orders for our spring litters of pure Berkshire pigs, ready for delivery from the 1st of June to the middle of July, 1841, from our valuable stock of breeders (for particulars of which see former advertisement.) Price at their piggery $20 per pair; cooped and delivered in the City of Baltimore, or shipped at the port of Baltimore, $25 per pair. Also for half bloods out of good country sows, by Prince Albert.—Price at their piggery $8 per pair; cooped and delivered in, or shipped at the port of Baltimore, $10 per pair.

All commuuications post paid will meet with prompt attention according to date. Address THOS. T. GORSUCH

and EDWD. GORSUCH,

HERRFORD, Baltimore Co. Md.

PRINCE ALBERT will serve blooded Sows at $11 each, and common do. at $6—they will be received and delivered at Watkins Tavern, corner of High and Hillen sts. fe 4

LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price.

ap 22. 3m E. J. COOPER & Co.

FOR SALE, on reasonable terms, to close a consignment, at wholesale or retail—200 bushels of prime fresh Herds Grass Seed Also, 400 prime three bowed Hay Rakes, New England make, by whole-ale or retail; and also Hay and Manure Forks, by the single or dozen.

Likewise, superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles, fingers adjusted by screws; Grain & Grass Scythes, &c. with my usual assortment of Agricultural Implements. J. S. EASMMAN,

mh31 Pratt street near Hanover.

N. B. Landreth superior Garden Seeds always on hand for sale at retail. Also, just received, ten of Bachelder's Corn Planters, price each $25. J. T. E.

HUSSEY'S CORN SHELLER AND HUSKER.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now engaged in manufacturing these celebrated machines; they are now so well known that it is not deemed necessary here to enlarge on their merits further than to say, that the ordinary work is 40 bushels of shelled corn per hour, from corn in the husk, and one hundred bushels per hour when it is previously husked. Abundant testimony to the truth of this can be given if required, as well as of the perfect manner in which the work is done. His machine could be made to do double this amount of work, but it would be necessarily expensive and unwieldy, besides, experience has often shown that a machine of any kind may be rendered comparatively valueless by any attempt to make it do too much, this therefore, is not intended to put the corn in the BAG, but to be exactly what the farmer requires at the low price of 35 dollars.

The subscriber also informs the public, that he continues to manufacture Ploughs of every variety, and more particularly his patent self sharpening plough, which is in many places taking the place of ploughs of every other kind. He also manufactures Martineau's Iron Horse Power, which for beauty, compactness and durability, has never been surpassed. The subscriber being the proprietor of the patent right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, these horse powers cannot be legally sold by any other person within the said district.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment R. B. CHENOWETH,

corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20, Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!! PLOUGHS!!!

A. G. & N. U. MOTT,

Corner of Ensor and Forrest-streets, O. T., near the Belle-Air Market,

BEING the only Agents for this State, are now manufacturing the celebrated WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED CAST PLOUGH, of the New York Composition Castings, which is pronounced by some of the most eminent and experienced farmers in the country, to be the best which they have ever used, not only as regards the ease and facility with which it turns the sod, it being nearly one draught lighter than ploughs of the ordinary kind, but also for its economical qualities; for with this plough the Farmer is his own Blacksmith. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest, would find that interest promoted by calling and examining for himself. We also make to order, other ploughs of various kinds, CULTIVATORS, CORN SHELLERS, GRAIN CRADLES, STRAW CUTTERS, RICE'S IMPROVED WHEAT FAN, &c., &c. Thankful for past favors, we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. ma 3 13t*

JOHN T. DURDING, *Agricultural Implement Manufacturer, Grant and Ellicott street, near Pratt st. in the rear of Messrs. Dinsmore & Kyle's, Baltimore,*

Anxious to render satisfaction to his friends and the public, has prepared a stock of Implements in his line, manufactured by experienced workmen, with materials selected with care; among them,

Rice's Improved Wheat Fan, said to be the best in use, and highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, $25
Straw Cutters, from $5 to 20
Corn Shellers, hand or horse power, 13 to 25
Thrashing Machines with horse powers, warranted, and well attended in putting up, $150
Corn and Cob Mills, new pattern.

The Wiley Plough, Beach's do, Chenoweth's do, New York do, self sharpening do, hill-side do of 2 sizes, left hand Ploughs of various sizes, Harrows, hinge or plain; Cultivators, expanding or plain, 4 sizes; Wheat Cradles, Grass Scythes hung, &c.

☞Castings for machinery or ploughs, wholesale or retail; Hames' Singletrees, and a general assortment of Tools for farm or garden purposes, all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to suit purchasers. oc 14

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

The subscriber continues to manufacture his Reaping Machine in Baltimore. He has been enabled by the experience of another year to make several important improvements, which will add greatly to its durability, and render it still more manageable in the hands of inexperienced persons.

Those persons who intend to procure machines for the next harvest, are requested to apply early, as the supply will be limited to the probable demand. The demand at the last harvest, as at the harvest previous, could not be supplied, although the manufacture had been more than doubled. The same reasons which operated to limit the supply last year (the uncertainty of the crop) still operate—yet from the settled conviction of the great utility of the machine, which very generally prevails amongst the farmers of Maryland, where the machine is best known, an increased number will be made this year. The machine is warranted to equal the highest recommendations which has ever been given to it with any shadow of reason.

He has also resumed the manufacture of his highly approved Corn Sheller and Husking machine, which had been for a time relinquished to other hands. Its merits are too well known in Maryland to need a remark farther than to say, that those now made by the sudscriber are greatly improved with a cylinder presenting a solid iron surface instead of segments, besides several important additions. He has also lately constructed an implement on a new plan to cut beets and turnips for cattle feed, with the necessary despatch—price $10. OBED HUSSEY.

feb 10. tf

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber, referring to former advertisements for particulars, offers the following valuable implements to the farmers and planters of the United States:

A MACHINE for boring holes in the ground for posts, price $5
A MACHINE for morticing posts, sharpening rails for fence, for sawing wood in the forests, and planing boards, &c. 150
A HORSE POWER on the plan of the original stationary power; the castings of this machine weigh 850 lbs. 130
The above is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses; one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to 100
The DITCHING MACHINE, which has cut more than 20 miles of ditch in one season.
A MACHINE for HUSKING, SHELLING, SEPARATING, WINNOWING and putting in the bag, corn or any kind of grain, at the rate of 600 bushels of corn, per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off. 200
A MACHINE for PLANTING COTTON, CORN, BEETS, RUTA BAGA, CARROTS, TURNIPS, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds—a most valuable machine. 25
Also, CORN & COB CRUSHERS, Morticing & Planing machines, Tennoning do.; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arbors, and benches for the same, &c.; and Cutting and cleaning Chissels for morticing machines. GEO. PAGE,

Who has removed his establishment to West Baltimore street extended, beyond Cove street, and near Fefil's Drovers' Inn. 20

LIME FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

The subscribers have erected kilns for burning Lime on the farm of Minchin Lloyd, Esq at the mouth of Pickawaxen Creek, on the Potomac, and are now prepared to furnish farmers and planters with the article, of a superior quality for the above purposes, at the low price of ten cents per bushel, delivered on board vessels; and there will be no detention to the vessels receiving the same. All orders will be punctually attended to, addressed to *Milton Hill Post Office, Charles county, Md.*

april 7—6m* LLOYD & DOWNING.